

[illegible]

Application Type::	REGULAR
Subject Matter::	UTILITY
CD-ROM or CD-R?::	NONE
Title::	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPERVISING IMAGE FORMING APPARATUSES BY REMOTELY DOWNLOADING FIRMWARE BASED ON UPDATED HARDWARE
Attorney Docket Number::	209799US2
Total Drawing Sheets::	21

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ASSIGNMENT INFORMATION

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) is an accessory pigment found in green plants and algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and orange regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *b* transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a* for use in photosynthesis.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors seen in autumn foliage. Carotenoids absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum and transfer the energy to Chl *a*. They also play a role in protecting the photosynthetic apparatus from damage by reactive oxygen species.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a subset of carotenoids that are yellow in color. They are involved in the light-harvesting process and the dissipation of excess light energy as heat, a process known as non-photochemical quenching. This helps to prevent damage to the photosynthetic system under high light conditions.

5. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that give plants red, purple, and blue colors. They are not directly involved in photosynthesis but can play a role in protecting the plant from environmental stress, such as UV radiation and herbivory.

6. *Flavonoids* are a large class of plant pigments that include flavones, flavonols, and flavanols. They are responsible for a wide range of colors in plants, including yellow, white, and red. Flavonoids also have various physiological functions, such as acting as antioxidants and signaling molecules.

7. *Anthoxanthins* are a type of flavonoid that are colorless or white. They are found in various plant tissues and can play a role in plant defense and signaling.

8. *Anthocyanins* (repeated) are water-soluble pigments that give plants red, purple, and blue colors. They are not directly involved in photosynthesis but can play a role in protecting the plant from environmental stress, such as UV radiation and herbivory.

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